



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the other internal cells of the stem have thin and colorless walls. The perianth is one layer of cells in thickness down to the very base.

Jungermannia polita Nees is not a close ally of this plant, and may be at once distinguished from it by its smaller complicate leaves, the cells of which have thickened walls and well developed trigones. A rather closer relationship to *J. Marchica* may be discovered in the *J. Novae-Caesareae** of the writer,

* Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 20: 308. *pl.* 163. 1893.

which is found in somewhat similar localities. The last named species differs in its weaker habit, in its pale and delicate stems, in its smaller leaves with less rounded lobes and smaller cells, in its simpler bracts and single connate bracteole, and in its perianth, which is keeled to below the middle and more deeply denticulate at the mouth. The nearest European ally, *J. Mildeana* Gottsche, has not yet been reported from America.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Description of Plates 254, 255.

- Fig. 1. Plants, twice natural size.
- Fig. 2. Sterile stem, postical view ($\times 18$).
- Fig. 3. Female stem, antical view ($\times 18$).
- Fig. 4. Female stem, lateral view ($\times 18$).
- Figs. 5, 6. Inner perichaetial bracts ($\times 22$).
- Fig. 7. Inner bracteole ($\times 22$).
- Figs. 8, 9. Second perichaetial bracts ($\times 22$).
- Fig. 10. Second bracteole ($\times 22$).
- Fig. 11. Transverse section of perianth in upper fourth ($\times 22$).
- Fig. 12. Male spike, antical view ($\times 12$).
- Figs. 13, 14. Perigonial bracts ($\times 22$).
- Fig. 15. Cells from middle of leaf ($\times 265$).

New Melastomaceae collected by Miguel Bang in Bolivia.

By A. COGNIAUX.

MICONIA GLOMERULIFERA (sect. Cremanium); ramis obtuse tetragonis, junioribus petiolis paniculis calycibus foliisque subtus ad nervos brevissime denseque stellato puberulis; foliis longe petiolatis, anguste ovatis, obtusiusculis, basi rotundatis, margine integerimis vel vix undulato subdenticulatis et brevissime subsparseque

setuloso ciliatis, 7-nerviis, supra brevissime subsparsaeque setuloso-scabriusculis, subtus brevissime et densiuscule plumoso-puberulis; floribus 5-meris, sessilibus, minute glomerulatis; calyce late campanulato, breviter obtuseque 5-dentato; antheris apice biporosis.

Rami robustiusculi, juniores petioli pedunculique cinereo-fusci. Petiolus robustiusculus, 4–9 cm. longus. Folia rigidiuscula, supra intense viridia, subtus viridi-cinerea, 16–25 cm. longa, 8–13 cm. lata, nervis subtus valde prominentibus, nervulis numerosis subrectus satis ramulosus. Paniculae late pyramidatae, 12–13 cm. longae, ramis divaricatis, satis ramulosis. Calyx cinereus, 1.5 mm. longus et latus. Petala albescentia, latae obovata, apice retusa, 0.5 mm. longa. Stamina filamenta flexuosa, 1.5 mm. longa; antherae anguste obovoideae, 0.6–0.7 mm. longae. (No. 2856.)

MICONIA MICRANTHA (sect. Cremanium); ramis obtuse tetragonis, junioribus petiolis paniculisque vix furfuraceo-puberulis; foliis magnis, longiuscule petiolatis, ovato-oblongis, obtusiuscule breviterque acuminatis, inferne satis attenuatis basi acutis vel acutiusculis, margine vix undulato-denticulatis, et brevissime remoteque setuloso-ciliatis, 5-nerviis, utrinque glaberrimis; floribus 5-meris, minutissimis, breviter pedicellatis; calyce glabro, globoso-urceolato, brevissime obtuseque, 5-dentato; antheris apice biporosis; stigmate peltato.

Rami robustiusculi, juniores petioli pedunculique purpurascens. Petiolus satis gracilis, 2–5 cm. longus. Folia membranacea, supra intense viridia, 12–20 cm. longa, 5–9.5 cm. lata, nervis subtus valde prominentibus, nervulis numerosis leviter prominentibus. Paniculae late pyramidatae multiflorae, 8–12 cm. longae; rami divaricati, acutiusculi-tetragoni, valde ramulosi; pedicelli 1–2 mm. longi. Calyx flavo-viridis, vix 1 mm. longus et crassus. Petala flavescentia, obtuse quadrata; apice truncata vel subemarginata; 0.5 mm. longa et lata. Stamina filamenta flexuosa, 0.5 mm. longa; antherae obovoideae; 0.3 mm. longae. Stylus crassus, 1.5 mm. longus. (No. 2858.)

MICONIA PLUMIFERA Triana, var. BANGII. Rami superne satis compressi, ad nodos longe barbati, caeteris tenuiter stellato-puberuli et setis longissimis subfasciculatis basi incrassatis subsparsae hirsuti. Folia longe acuminata, supra tenuiter bulbata non vel vix strigosa, subtus creberrime minuteque foveolata et tenuiter stellato-puberula. (No. 2283.)

Obs.—Dans les *Monographiae Phanerogamarum* 7: 891, ou j'ai écrit le type de cette espèce comme ayant une pétiole long de 5 à 7 cm.; mais d'après mes notes, dans l'exemplaire récolté par Pearce, qui se trouve à l'herbier de Kew, la plus grande feuille a une pétiole long de 18 cm.

MICONIA CYANOCARPA Naud. var. PARVIFOLIA Petiolus 7–17 mm. longus. Folia supra dense hirtella, subtus densissime breviterque villosa, 5–9 cm. longa, 2.5–4 cm. lata. (No. 2259.)

TIBOUCHINA MEMBRANIFOLIA (sect. Dictanthera); ramis obscure tetragonis, densiuscule-longe, adpresseque setosis; foliis lanceolatus, longiuscule acuminatis, basi acutis vel interdum subrotundatis, margine obscure remoteque denticulatis et ciliatis, 5-nerviis nervis lateralibus inferne longiuscule coalitis, utrinque longiuscule sparse adpressique setosis; calyce glanduloso, setis brevibus adpressis sparse vestito, lobis triangularibus, acutis, tubo dimidio brevioribus; staminibus glabris, satis inaequalibus, majorum connectivo basi breviuscule producta.

Rami graciles, cinereo-virides paulo ramulosi. Petiolus gracilis densiuscule adpressique setosus, 7–13 mm. longus. Folia tenuiter membranacea, supra intense viridia, subtus satis pallidiora, in eodem jugo satis inaequalia; majora 8–13 cm. longa et 18–32 mm. lata, minora 3–7 cm. lata et 8–18 mm. lata. Paniculae pauciflorae, foliosae, subcongestae; 2–4 cm. longae. Calycis tubus viridis, anguste campanulatus, 4 mm. longus lobi erecti, 2 mm. longi. Petala longiuscule ciliata. Stamina filamenta 4 vel 6 mm. longa; antherae leviter arcuatae, 4 vel 5 mm. longae, connectivo infra loculos 1 vel 2 mm. longi producto. Stylus gracilis, 8–9 mm. longus. (No. 2857.)

CALYCOPHYSUM PEDUNCULATUM Kars. et Triana var. VILLOSUM Rami cirrhi pedunculi calycisque densiuscule et breviuscule villosi. Petiolus longiuscule denseque villosus-lanatus. Folia supra densiuscule breviterque pilosa vix hirtella, subtus cinereo-canescens breviter denseque villosus-lanata. Flores (imperfecte evoluti) ut videtur paulo minores. (No. 2244.)